

the 17th legislative district in New Jersey, for his commitment to public service and leadership within the Indian-American Community.

As a professional engineer, Assemblyman Chivukula has applied his expertise effectively to develop public policy. In addition to serving as Vice-Chair on the Commerce and Economic Development Committee and as a committee member on both the Telecommunications and Utilities Committee and Environment and Solid Waste Committee, Assemblyman Chivukula serves as an active member on the NJ Commission on Science and Technology. His efforts on the Commission were instrumental in planning the nation's first state-supported stem cell research institute.

Before becoming the first American of Asian Indian decent elected to the NJ State Assembly in 2001, Upendra had previously demonstrated his commitment to the public by serving as Mayor of Franklin Township for four years. In addition to serving as an Assemblyman, Chivukula continues his involvement by serving as a councilman and as a member of numerous Middlesex and Somerset County committees, including the Somerset County Affordable Housing Board of Trustees, the Cultural and Historic Commission, and the Middlesex County Cultural and Historic Commission.

Assemblyman Chivukula has built an impressive public service record as an elected official. However, no where is his leadership more notable than within the Indian-American Community. As one of the highest ranking Indian Americans in this country, Assemblyman Chivukula has worked to build public awareness and understanding of Indian-American culture, and has worked to ensure that issues facing the Indian American community are heard and addressed. His dedication to the Indian-American Community has been proven through his service on the national committee of the Association of Indians in America, as past secretary of the NJ Chapter of Indian American Forum for Political Education, and as past president of the Asian American Political Coalition. The outstanding leadership of Assemblyman Chivukula is evident even here, in Congress, as it was his work with Congressman Frank Pallone that led to the creation of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans.

On a personal note, it is with much gratitude that I want to recognize the efforts of Assemblyman Chivukula and his wife Dayci and Mr. Harish Mehta to organize forty members of the Indian-American community in central New Jersey to visit Washington, D.C., as part of my Indian-American "DC Day," on Thursday, September 30th, to meet with members of the Congress and leaders of academic and non-profit organizations to discuss important issues affecting Indian-Americans nationwide. This is a good example of the Assemblyman's efforts to educate and involve the Indian-American community in public affairs.

Mr. Speaker, people like Assemblyman Chivukula help make our community in Central New Jersey strong and well-informed. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to join me in commending him.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SAM FLOWERS,
FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF
THE HICA ORGANIZATION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 20, 2004

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who can be described in many ways. A good son, a husband, father, grandfather, neighbor, friend, churchman, community leader and much more. I simply call him a giant who has devoted more than 50 years of his life to helping human-kind.

Sam was one of the early African Americans who moved into the North Lawndale community. He did not just move in, he jumped in with both feet and immediately began to help organize block clubs, became an active member of the Presentation Church and helped to anchor many of its activities. In Sam's community many of the people could not get bank loans or mortgages and were buying their homes on contract. They discovered that they were being ripped off and thus formed the Contract Buyers League. Sam played an active role.

In the 1960's the Lawndale Peoples Planning and Action Conference was formed, Sam was an active member, later on Pyramidwest Development Corporation was formed. Sam became a member of its board. Out of these groups and organizations came the California Gardens nursing home, Community bank of Lawndale, the Martin Luther King, Jr. shopping center and plaza.

Sam eventually helped develop the Garfield Counseling Center, formed HICA and is currently involved with a housing development project for low and moderate income people. When you drive down Independence Boulevard you can see these buildings going up between Arthington and the Eisenhower Expressway. Sam was a tireless worker who never gave up. He gave every ounce of his strength and devotion that he could muster to his beloved family of which the North Lawndale Community is an integral part. Well done our good and faithful servant, you have moved to another community where peace will forever be present.

NOBEL PEACE LAUREATES

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 20, 2004

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, from November 10th–12th, in Rome, Italy, over 20 Nobel Peace Laureates and Nobel Peace organizations met and addressed core challenges to our world under the theme—"A United World or a Divided World? Multiethnicity, Human Rights, Terrorism."

The Nobel Peace Summit was sponsored under the high patronage of the President of the Italian Republic, the city of Rome, and the Gorbachev Foundation.

My friend Jonathan Granoff, President of the Global Security Institute, lead the delegation of the Laureate organization the International Peace Bureau (IPB), and was instrumental in the drafting of the final statement of the Summit.

I believe it represents a valuable contribution made by a group with profound moral authority. I believe we should consider their concerns in our deliberations here in the U.S. Congress.

FINAL STATEMENT OF THE 5TH SUMMIT OF
NOBEL PEACE LAUREATES

November 12, 2004, Rome, Italy

Two decades ago, the world was swept by a wave of hope. Inspired by the popular movements for peace, freedom, democracy and solidarity, the nations of the world worked together to end the cold war. Yet the opportunities opened up by that historic change are slipping away. We are gravely concerned with the resurgent nuclear and conventional arms race, disrespect for international law and the failure of the world's governments to address adequately the challenges of poverty and environmental degradation. A cult of violence is spreading globally; the opportunity to build a culture of peace, advocated by the United Nations, Pope John Paul II, the Dalai Lama and other spiritual leaders, is receding.

Alongside the challenges inherited from the past there are new ones, which, if not properly addressed, could cause a clash of civilizations, religions and cultures. We reject the idea of the inevitability of such a conflict. We are convinced that combating terrorism in all its forms is a task that should be pursued with determination. Only by reaffirming our shared ethical values—respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms—and by observing democratic principles, within and amongst countries, can terrorism be defeated. We must address the root causes of terrorism—poverty, ignorance and injustice—rather than responding to violence with violence.

Unacceptable violence is occurring daily against women and children. Children remain our most important neglected treasure. Their protection, security and health should be the highest priority. Children everywhere deserve to be educated in and for peace. There is no excuse for neglecting their safety and welfare and, particularly, for their suffering in war.

The war in Iraq has created a hotbed of dangerous instability and a breeding ground for terrorism. Credible reports of the disappearance of nuclear materials cannot be ignored. While we mourn the deaths of tens of thousands of people, none of the goals proclaimed by the coalition have been achieved.

The challenges of security, poverty and environmental crisis can only be met successfully through multilateral efforts based on the rule of law. All nations must strictly fulfill their treaty obligations and reaffirm the indispensable role of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council for maintaining peace.

We support a speedy, peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, including a verifiable end to North Korea's nuclear weapons program, security guarantees and lifting of sanctions on North Korea. Both the six-party talks and bilateral efforts by the United States and North Korea should contribute to such an outcome.

We welcome recent progress in the talks between Iran and Great Britain, France and Germany on the Iranian nuclear program issue and hope that the United States will join in the process to find a solution within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

We call for the reduction of military expenditures and for conclusion of a treaty that would control arms trade and prohibit sales of arms where they could be used to violate international human rights standards and humanitarian law.

As Nobel Laureates, we believe that the world community needs urgently to address the challenges of poverty and sustainable development. Responding to these challenges requires the political will that has been so sadly lacking.

The undertakings pledged by states at the UN Millennium Summit, the promises of increased development assistance, fair trade, market access and debt relief for developing countries, have not been implemented. Poverty continues to be the world's most widespread and dangerous scourge.

Millions of people become victims of hunger and disease, and entire nations suffer from feelings of frustration and despair. This creates fertile ground for extremism and terrorism. The stability and future of the entire human community are thus jeopardized.

Scientists are warning us that failure to solve the problems of water, energy and climate change will lead to a breakdown of order, more military conflicts and ultimately the destruction of the living systems upon which civilization depends. Therefore, we reaffirm our support for the Kyoto Protocol and the Earth Charter and endorse the rights-based approach to water, as reflected in the initiative of Green Cross International calling upon governments to negotiate a framework treaty on water.

As Nobel Peace Prize Laureates we believe that to benefit from humankind's new, unprecedented opportunities and to counter the dangers confronting us there is a need for better global governance. Therefore, we support strengthening and reforming the United Nations and its institutions.

As immediate specific tasks, we commit to work for:

—Genuine efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis. This is both a key to the problem of terrorism and a chance to avoid a dangerous clash of civilizations. A solution is possible if the right of all nations in the region to secure viable statehood is respected and if the Middle East is integrated in all global processes while respecting the unique culture of the peoples of that region.

—Preserving and strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We reject double standards and emphasize the legal responsibility of nuclear weapons states to work to eliminate nuclear weapons. We call for continuation of the moratorium on nuclear testing pending entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and for accelerating the process of verifiable and irreversible nuclear arms reduction. We are gravely alarmed by the creation of new, usable nuclear weapons and call for rejection of doctrines that view nuclear weapons as legitimate means of war-fighting and threat pre-emption.

—Effectively realizing the initiative of the UN Secretary General to convene a high level conference in 2005 to give an impetus to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. We pledge to work to create an atmosphere of public accountability to help accomplish these vitally important tasks.

We believe that to solve the problems that challenge the world today politicians need to interact with an empowered civil society and strong mass movements. This is the way toward a globalization with a human face and a new international order that rejects brute force, respects ethnic, cultural and political diversity and affirms justice, compassion and human solidarity.

We, the Nobel Peace Laureates and Laureate organizations, pledge to work for the realization of these goals and are calling on governments and people everywhere to join us.

Mikhail Gorbachev, Kim Dae-Jung, Lech Walesa, Joseph Rotblat, Jose Ramos-Horta,

Betty Williams, Mairead Corrigan Maguire, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, and Rigoberta Menchu Tum; and, United Nations Children's Fund, Pugwash Conferences, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, International Peace Bureau, Institut de Droit International, American Friends Service Committee, Medecins sans Frontieres, Amnesty International, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Labour Organization, International Campaign to Ban Land Mines, Albert Schweitzer Institute, United Nations.

COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2004

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns with the bill before us, H.R. 5382, the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act.

This bill establishes a regulatory mechanism for licensing commercial suborbital human spaceflight activities.

The space exploration research program has been one of the most successful research programs in the history of this country.

The rationale for human spaceflight is evolving due to a growing commercial motivation. Human spaceflight can profit from an increased synergy between the public and private sectors.

Space tourism can benefit immensely from the development of the necessary infrastructure, while public space programs can benefit from increased awareness and support for human spaceflight, generated by high-profile space tourism flights and a growing perception that space travel is closer to being within the grasp of ordinary citizens.

I supported this legislation when it was brought before the committee.

However, one of my primary concerns is the regulation of safety, since space travel is inherently dangerous. Under no circumstances should we allow the desire for profits to ever interfere with the responsibility of maintaining safety and proper oversight.

We can and should protect the safety of passengers on space flights.

Legislation of this magnitude should have the benefit of bipartisan input from the appropriate committees with jurisdiction.

Further negotiations would make this bill more palatable. I ask my colleagues to not act hastily in advancing this legislation.

HONORING PATRICIA FRANCES EATON

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, November 20, 2004

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton to honor the extraordinary life of Patricia Frances Eaton, a devoted teacher, advocate, humanitarian, and friend. Pat, who

spent her life traveling the world to support those in need, passed away on October 22, 2004 in Arlington, Virginia. She is survived by her son, David Howard Kuria Eaton, her brother, Harold Eaton, Jr., her god-sister, Jean Chin Tapscott, and many nieces, nephews, cousins, and loving friends.

Born on June 21, 1944 in Washington, D.C., Pat was the youngest of five children born to Harold and Ordee Scruggs Eaton. Following her studies at Palmer Memorial Institute and Howard University, Pat graduated from Texas Southern University with a B.A. in English in 1967. Upon her graduation, Pat became part of the first group of volunteers to travel to the newly independent southern Africa with the United States Peace Corps. Braving extreme weather conditions and relying on a horse as her only means of transportation, she lived in a Lesotho village for more than two years. During that time she grew to love the lands and people of the most remote regions of Africa, and her experience in the Peace Corps became the inspiration that she would draw upon in traveling through and working on behalf of Africa throughout the rest of her life.

Returning to the U.S. in 1970, Pat used her knowledge and experience to work as a volunteer to raise funds to start Africare, an organization dedicated to providing funds for water supply, health resources, and agricultural development in drought-stricken West Africa, or the Sahel. During this time, Pat worked as a teacher at McKinley High School, and also worked briefly for the D.C. government. She was later able to work full-time at Africare as its first Director of Communications and Chapter Development, a capacity in which she traveled across the country in order to identify and coordinate cities with development projects in the Sahel.

In the mid-1970s, Pat was recruited by the U.N. Development Program's newly established Women-In-Development project. Known for her expertise in working in rural and isolated villages in Africa, Pat was the ideal choice to work on this project, which sought to increase women's productivity through income-generating projects. Her background led also to later appointments as the Executive Director of the Black Women's Community Development Foundation, the Director for Africa of the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, and various contract projects with USAID, the Peace Corps, and other groups. Pat's work in these areas led her to spend the better part of twenty years traveling through twenty-two African countries, often with few companions and little more than a single suitcase, but always with an eagerness for knowledge and full immersion within the culture of each group she encountered. Whether she was passing through the caves of Mali's Timbuktu, the pyramids of Egypt, or Zambia during the Rhodesian War and subsequent Lancaster conference, Pat lived as one with the African people whose lives she shared throughout her journey.

After returning to the United States in 1983 for the birth of her son, David, Pat took a position as the Director of West Africa for the D.C.-based African Development Foundation. In 1986, she made the decision to settle in the U.S., and began teaching English again, this time at Wilson Senior High. Later advancing to the position of Director of the school's International Studies Program, Pat drew upon the richness of her experiences abroad not only to